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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1835.

Seasonable Hints for June.

Crops planted during last month should be examined and all vacant places re-planted; and where more than the requisite number of plants have started, they should be thinned to a proper distance. This care is especially necessary in mangel wurtzel crops, where the seeds do not always vegetate evenly, rendering it generally necessary to sow a larger quantity than would otherwise be needed, and thus requiring thinning or replanting. It should be recollected also that as much labor is required for raising an uneven crop as one where the plants are uniformly distributed; and where land has been well prepared at considerable expense, a little seasonable care in filling vacancies may cause an important increase in the amount of the product of the field.

Hoeing Corn.

The objects of hoeing and working the soil about corn, are, *first*, to destroy all weeds; and *secondly*, to loosen the soil at the surface, that it may the more readily absorb dews and rain which fall upon it, and prevent the evaporation of moisture, which takes place much sooner where the soil is hard, than where it is kept loose and mellow. The practice so prevalent, of deep cultivation by the plough between rows of corn, is not to be recommended. If the ground has been properly prepared before planting when not too wet, it will not need this additional loosening. After the corn has arrived at the usual size for hoeing, the soil should only be disturbed at the surface. For as the plants increase in size, they send out long fibrous thread-like roots in all directions, which branch every way and run all over the ground; and it is through these that they receive a large portion of their nourishment. To break or injure these would therefore materially retard the growth of the plants by cutting off their accustomed supply of food. And yet, surprising as it may seem, a notion is very prevalent, that it is *serviceable* to *break* the *roots of corn*. But what should we think of such reasoning as this were it applied to *animals?* What should we think if it were declared to be serviceable to cattle to deprive them of their supply of food? Or as a writer somewhere asks, what would be thought of the reason of a man who should declare it as his opinion, and practically enforce it, that the best way to fatten a bullock, is to wound his tongue, break his teeth, and batter his jaws, whenever he reached forward his head for food? Why then treat plants, which, as much as animals, require their proper nourishment, in the same way?

Hilling corn, we would also disapprove, although it is very commonly practiced. Not unfrequently in performing this operation, all the loose mellow earth is scraped away from between the rows and heaped up round the plants, forming a sort of roof about them, throwing off the rain, which runs down into the hard soil thus laid bare at the bottom of the furrows, which the first dry weather bakes to the last degree of hardness, so that the roots can receive no moisture here, and little within these artificial pyramids. A reason is assigned in favor of hilling,—that it makes the corn stand firmer and more erect, and is less liable to be broken down by the wind. This may be the case when the plants are small and do not need any such help; but when they attain a height of several feet, and are loaded with leaves and ears, it must be evident that a little loose earth piled about the roots is totally insufficient for such a purpose. It is the strong bracing roots which radiate from the stalk which are to support it there; and to bury these roots deep under the surface while they are growing, and thus shut out from them both heat and air, and render them weak and tender, would only help to bring about the very thing we wish to prevent.

It is important to farmers that this subject be well understood; for a little knowledge may save many weary steps, and be the means of an abundant crop in the bargain: But if any farmers doubt the accuracy of our reasoning, we would request them to test it by experiment; by ploughing and hilling high one part of their corn, and using the cultivator and applying the same amount of labor in mellowing the flat surface of the other; and then *measure* the results.

Potatoes.

Farmers who have old straw to spare, will find it greatly to their advantage to spread a coating of it over their potatoe ground after their potatoes are hoed, as it will often contribute materially to the growth of the plant by keeping the soil moist. It will likewise be useful in shading the newly formed tubers from the rays of the sun, especially in dry sandy soils where potatoes are apt to acquire an unpleasant bitter taste from the action of the heat upon them. Most farmers have some old half rotted straw about their barns, and a few hours in spreading it in this way would be well repaid.

The same objections apply to hilling potatoes as to corn; and the errors of practice are equal in case of both crops. If the object were to turn off the rain *from* the plants, it would often be admirably attained; but this is not the case; and if they are hilled at all, the hills should be broad and flat.

Working Cattle and Horses

Will be able to perform much more labor where they are refreshed by being supplied with water every hour or two, than where they are worked half a day at a time without it.

Wheat Fields

Should be examined and all the chess, cockle, rye, and other weeds thoroughly eradicated. The farmer should select such a time as will enable him most readily to detect them by glancing his eye over the crop; thus rye is more easily seen as soon as it appears in head, while the wheat is many inches below it; and cockle is most readily discovered during the season of its bright red flowers. The field mustard also, so common in grain crops, is readily detected by its flowers, and no pains should be spared to extirpate it. If these and other pernicious weeds are permitted to ripen their seed, those seeds must be scattered somewhere, and wherever that that may be, they will be almost sure to grow. Hence this should be made thorough business at once—not one should be left to continue its species, or else the contest with these invaders may continue for an indefinite number of years. Some farmers have succeeded in completely extirpating them, and set an example worthy of the imitation of all.

Sheep

Are found to be less liable to disease when kept on dry upland pastures, than when allowed to feed on low marshy ground. Worms in the nostrils of sheep, may be prevented by applying tar about their noses several times during the summer, which prevents the fly from depositing its eggs. Sheep, as well as cattle and horses, should at all times have access to water, and have a daily supply of salt.

Hints on Gardening for June.

Although the principal sowing season is now past there are still several kinds of seeds which may be sown with advantage during the present month.

Beets

In general do better when planted in the early part of this month, than when done earlier in the season, as the frequent checks they meet with during the changing weather of spring injures them in size and quality, rendering them tough, ill shaped and stringy; while on the contrary, those which are brought forward by the more uniform heat of summer, are large, well shaped and tender. Where the first sowing has failed, seeds may be sown even as late as the latter part of the month, and produce fine large roots before winter.

Peas,

When planted in this month for a successive supply, should be soaked in soft water five or six hours before they are put in the ground; and if the soil be dry, should be occasionally watered until they vegetate.

Radishes.

To have a constant supply of these, they should be sown every two or three weeks throughout the early part of the summer season. They may be often conveniently sown in the vacancies in other garden crops.

Kidney Beans

May be now planted. They require a light rich soil, and may be planted either in hills or drills, at a depth of about two inches. They are frequently found to succeed better and furnish better crops, when planted in this month, than when the operation is performed earlier in the

season. If a succession is wanted, plant every two or three weeks for two months to come.

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Thinning Plants.

This should be performed as soon as they are large enough to be safe from the attacks of insects. Onions intended for full growth should be thinned to about four inches apart, parsneps to about six inches, and beets and carrots to about eight inches.

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Cabbages

From beds in the open ground may be transplanted in the latter part of the month; for particular directions in doing this, the reader is referred to "hints for May."

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Grubs

Often discover themslves by the withered leaves of the plants which they have eaten off at the surface. Cabbages, cauliflowers, Indian corn, &c. should be inspected every morning, and wherever a plant has been eaten off, search under the surface, and the little destroyer will always be found within three or four inches of the root. "Kill him," says Deane, "and you will save not only your other plants, but probably many thousands in future years."

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Beetles, Bugs, Caterpillars,

And other insects above ground, are best destroyed by confining very young chickens in the garden, where they will often daily destroy hundreds. The hen should be confined and fed in a cage placed on a convenient spot, so that the chickens may pass freely in and out at their pleasure. They may commonly be kept in for a month or two, when they become so large as themselves to be troublesome or injurious.

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Watering Plants.

Many vegetables, and especially those which have been newly transplanted, will often droop in hot weather from want of moisture at the roots, and will therefore need occasional watering. This should however never be done during the heat of the day, as the plants may be materially hurt by the sudden chill it will give them, and besides, the moisture, will be soon dissipated by the heat, before it has time to penetrate the soil. The operation should therefore be performed in the evening, as the whole night will then be allowed for the absorption of the moisture. Water which has stood a day or two in the sun is altogether preferable to water directly from a well or cold spring. Caution should also be used in the manner of applying it. It should be sprinkled lightly over the soil, so as merely to moisten it, and not flood and settle it more compactly so as to cause it to bake in the sun; for this reason it is often best to pass lightly over the plants several times, giving them each time only a very small quantity; in order that it may have an effect similar to that of a refreshing rain.

English writers assert that the superior excellence of vegetables in the low countries is owing to the frequent and copious waterings which are given to them in evenings during the dry season.

Watering may in many instances be rendered unnecessary by keeping the soil loose and mellow at the surface about plants—or by covering the surface of the soil, to some distance about them, with a coating of rich and finely pulverized mold, or fine manure. A covering of straw, or dead grass, or leaves of trees, where admissible, will produce a similar effect.

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Shading Plants.

Newly transplanted vegetables, and sometimes some others, often require shading from the hot sun. This shading should be so constructed, that at the same time it shelters them from the sun's rays, it may allow a free circulation of the air. Hence the advantage of a shading formed by sticking a broad shingle into the ground in a sloping direction over the plant, over the common way of covering them closely by spreading the broad leaf of a plant flat upon them. Where however a temporary shelter merely is needed, as in cabbage plants newly set out, a broad leaf spread upon sticks stuck obliquely into the ground, may afford a better and more cooling shade than a board or shingle.

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The Flower Garden,

To be kept neat, should have all dead flower stalks cut away—all annual plants which have passed their season of flowering, and are decaying, should be removed, and replaced by sowing other later ones, or by transplanting them from the nursery bed, if such has been previously provided—tall flowering plants should be supported upright by sticks—and lawns and grass walks mown and raked clean.

Crops in Virginia.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respected correspondent in Virginia, dated 5mo. 15, 1835.

"The prospect for a crop of wheat here, is more unpromising than I have ever seen before. Not one field in fifty will yield an average product. The extreme cold of the past winter, or rather of the early part of the spring, appears to have weakened the roots in such a manner, that the plants have gradually perished. As far as I have heard from the country above tide water, it is the general opinion that the farmers will not reap more grain at harvest than they sowed last fall. It is now time that our wheat was coming into the ear; but instead of that, the ground is in most cases almost as naked as it was two months ago. Below tide water the cold was not so intense, and the prospect more flattering."

American Silk Hosiery.

The editor of the Bunker Hill Aurora, was shown some days since some very beautiful specimens of *silk hosiery for gentlemen, entirely of American fabric.* He represents them as a neat and fine article, with every indication of durability, and as being equal if not superor to those of European manufacture. The silk was produced and manufactured at Dedham, Mass., and sold at $10 per pound.

It will be recollected by our readers, that in our calculations on the 12th instant, in which we compared the produce of 40 acres to be appropriated to the culture of silk, with the cost of supporting the poor at the Alms-house at Baltimore city and county, we made our estimate at $4 per lb., and showed an excess over the latter of nearly six thousand dollars. The silk produced at Dedham, Massachusetts, to which we have alluded, sold for $10 per lb., owing, we presume, to the superior value imparted to it in reeling. Now then, if we are to take this as the value of the silk to be raised from the forty acres as proposed by us, it would give us $72,000; take from that amount the poor-house charges, $22,848 74¼, and there remains $49,151 25¼ cts.

We do not allude to this circumstance with a view of exciting sanguine expectations; but merely to illustrate by facts, that even the maximum price, as mentioned by us, was within the possibility of realization; for if we know ourself, and we think we do, we would not willingly mislead the judgment under any circumstances, and the more especially where disastrous consequences might result to agriculturists.

Judging from appearances, says the editor of the New England Farmer, the demand for cocoons and reeled silk, the coming season, will exceed the supply in a thousand fold. The silk manufactories in Dedham, Mansfield and Boston, are depending principally upon the new crop for the raw material. The last year's crop is already exhausted, and there is scarcely, as he states, a bale of foreign silk to be found in the commercial cities. Those, therefore, who may raise a crop this season may depend on its being sought for by the manufacturers and at a very liberal price.

To encourage the culture of the mulberry and silk worm, the legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law granting a premium of 50 cts. per lb. on all the reeled silk raised in the state for two years. The good work must go forward!!

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Since the above was in type, we learn from the Providence, Rhode Island, Journal, that a large association exists at that city, under the title of the Valentine Silk Company, "who have entered upon the growth of the mulberry, rearing of the worms, and manufacture of the silk, in good earnest. They have made a considerable quantity of rich stuffs in silk already; and they have a six horse engine power, 30,000 trees from 4 to 5 years old, and from 6 to 8 feet high. Each tree, on an average, yielding half a pound of silk a tree—worth, when on the spool, $5 per pound—making the income of the whole plantation $75,000 per year."

This estimate we think too high, and we will briefly state our reasons. All the results, as far as they have come under our knowledge, prove that a mulberry tree of 6 years of age, yields about 30 lbs. of foliage, which is competent to feed 600 worms during the season, so that it would take 2½ trees instead of 1, of the age mentioned above, to raise half a pound of silk, which at the general average of 3,000 worms, (or cocoons,) to a pound of reeled silk, would give us 6,000 lbs. of silk, instead of 15,000, as stated above, and at the price as given, $5 per lb., would produce $30,000. This we presume to be a much nearer approximation to the real state of the case, than the estimate contained in the quoted paragraph. The average produce of trees of the age stated, as tested by experience, would be about 3 1-5 ounces of silk.—*Far. & Gard.*

Destructive Insects.

Not only thorns and thistles, but hosts of noxious insects have been inflicted on degenerate man. My attention has been chiefly directed against the latter evil.

The character of some of these insects will be described in treating of my warfare against them.

The first in my series, is probably of American origin, as in no system of entomology can I find a description of the insect which has proved so destructive to our peach trees. I have to rely on my own observation for its history and description. It was probably unobserved by us prior to the present century.

In the autumn of 1800, I first discovered the fatal malady in the peach trees about Philadelphia; the next year it had reached Burlington, and thence continued its march northward, about twelve or fifteen miles a year. In 1807, in a choice collection of fruit of my own, every tree had the premonitory symptoms of the yellows: a few miles north escaped that year. Having made a careful dissection by splitting and barking several trees, I could discover no cause, but the ravages of the worms between the bark and

wood. Collecting a number of the worms, I confined them in glasses and hatched from them the perfect insect; a moth or miller, small in comparison with the worm; white or light grey, with dark spots, wings convolute, like a section of a crow-quill split longitudinally. This phalena or moth lays its eggs on the leaves of the peach tree; when hatched, the larva or maggot subsists itself first on the leaf, until it has acquired sufficient size and energy to migrate to a more suitable and permanent home for the winter; this is between the bark and wood of the tree, near the ground. Here it enlarges its domicil; a sickly state of the tree follows, and if they congregate in sufficient numbers to circumvent the tree, certain death is the consequence, by intercepting the communication between the roots and the body of the tree.

The larva of the peach insect is herbivorous, and in this state of existence subsists on the tender lining of the bark; living in a cleanly manner, it deposits all the filth outside the door, by the dark powdery appearance of which, its abode may be detected. In its chrysiloid state its appearance is smooth and glassy. It frequently happens when seeking these worms, a chrysilis very different is found; this is the sirex or tailed wasp, the natural enemy of the peach worm; the sirex is a restless, fidgetty insect, resembling a wasp; its young, like that of other wasps and hornets, is carnivorous. It may be observed about the neighborhood of the peach worm's habitation, at the door of which it lays its egg; the product, a worm, creeps into the bowels of the peach worm, feeds on its carcase, and occupies its coat. Its chrysalis, unlike that of the peach worm, is rough and filthy, caused by the sweat and writhing of the victim of his rapacity.

I have been thus particalar in noticing the sirex, because, being a usurper of the abode of its foster parent, it has been falsely accused of being the mother of mischief, instead of a friendly ally, which should be patronized. Among others, the Sussex N. J. Register, had, about six years ago, a belligerent article against this supposed enemy.

Knowing that, even in a moderate degree, *heat* proves fatal to the cut worm, I was led to try its effect on the peach worm: having placed several in the hollow of my hand, I found that water not uncomfortable to my skin, killed them. I thence commenced applying boiling water, from a watering pot, (without the rose,) pouring it around the tree, about eighteen inches above the ground, in sufficient quantity to heat the bark; the quantity was varied according to the thickness of the bark and size of the tree; this proved successful for several years, and as long as it was continued. The time for using the heat, was about the last of summer, and again the middle of the autumn, lest some might have escaped or more recently arrived.

The Pea Bug.—This may also be an American insect; we hear nothing of it abroad, and imported seed is without it. Its march through our country preceded that of the peach worm, about twenty-five years, and in like manner traveled from south to north about ten miles a year. This insect is too well known to need a description. It lays its eggs on the half grown pea-pod opposite each grain; the maggot when hatched penetrates the pea; the skin closes over and it extends itself to a large size, but contracts into the pupa state to one side the pea, from whence emerges in the spring the perfect bug, ready to perpetuate its species.

To counteract this evil, I have in my garden sown imported clean seed, seed two years old, containing no live bugs, or I have scalded infected seed with success; that is, the crop was but partially infected, and that I imputed to the proximity of the garden of my less careful neighbors.

These insects would be eliminated from our land, if every body would scald their peas on the day of sowing them; this is easily effected. The farmer may put two bushels into an open flour barrel with one head, pour on them one gallon of boiling and half a gallon of cold water mixed; cover the cask a few minutes; this would produce enough heat to kill the bugs, and would facilitate the germination of the peas.

I have not been able to ascertain the parentage of the insect that attacks the young fruit of the apricot, plumb, and other smooth skin stone fruit. Its attacks are probably made in the early morning, (a time not particularly propitious to my habits of investigation;) formerly I considered it a winged insect: it makes a couple of wounds, as if by pincers, in the skin of the fruit, in which it deposits an egg; the larva or maggot from this eats to the center or stone, injures the fruit and causes it to fall prematurely; afterwards the larva penetrates into the earth to winter there; in the spring it works its way to the surface, to renew a similar round of existence for its progeny. In the middle of my garden were two apricot trees, bearing abundance of fruit, but not one perfect. I removed the surface, and formed an area around each tree, similar to the graveled walks; from these I had the fallen fruit removed daily to the piggery; after this I had plenty of good fruit. Near to these trees was a nectarine and several plum trees, being on my boundaries, were not treated in like manner; they produced no sound fruit. It would thence appear that the insect may not be winged or migratory to much extent, but may belong to the order *aptera*, wingless, and probably of the genus *phalangium*. Of these there are several species, all less and of shorter limbs than the well known *father long legs;* I know one variety with claws like a crab, capable of inflicting the above described wounds; they escape observation by their light color and slow movements. Other means than those, I pursued for the protection of these fruits. I have often seen narrow strips of sheep skin, wool on, fastened around the body of the tree before the blossoming season, and continued during its ripening. In the absence of these, rolls or bats of coarse wool might answer the purpose against these crawlers, if such they may be. A still better security may be obtained by planting this kind of fruit trees in a yard where pigs and poultry could have free access during the fall of their fruit.

The Cut Worm.—This is the offspring of the *phalena devastator;* wings horizontal; white with small dark spots; under the wings orange; conceals itself from the sun during the day; lays its eggs near the root of grasses. These worms are of a blueish color, and they travel only in the night; they cut off young cabbages, beans and corn; the latter is injured but not destroyed by them. To shun its depredations in gardens, be careful to plant at a distance from any grass plat or lawn. I have lost an entire crop of late planted beans by them, by planting near a grass plat. Frequent superficial hoeing, in the middle of the day, by exposing to the sun, proves fatal to many of them.

Another familiar enemy is the *Turnep Fly.* I have witnessed many a crop of cabbage and cauliflower plants, also melons and cucumbers, destroyed by these minute insects. To obviate this, on the first mentioned small seeds being sown, I have wet the ground to the depth of an inch or more with boiling hot water; thus destroying the flies and their eggs, and at the same time expediting the germination of the seed. For melons and cucumbers, I sow and rake in radish or turnep seed, on and around each hill; the flies are attracted by these, their more favorite food, from the melons, &c. Against the striped bug, another destroyer of melons, a brood of young chickens are a sufficient protection for a whole garden.

Mr. Editor—I do not presume to think the above the only or best means of abating the evils we suffer from insects; my object is rather to elicit from others the result of their obseration and experience; the subject, in my view, is important. Has any one, more fortunate than myself, discovered the insect, for insect it most probably is, that produces the deforming warts and threatened destruction to our peach trees? A knowledge of the agent might lead to the means of counteracting its influence. May we not hope that some means may be discovered for palliating the impending evils from the wheat insect, by fires or smoke of some offensive kind, as of horns or hoofs of animals, made in the evening, at a particular stage of the opening ear. Many remedies and some of much practical utility have been suggested against the Hessian fly. We ought not to submit to nor look lightly on these pests. Ants, insignificant as they appear in our view, have been suffered to multiply to such an extent on the island of Grenada, that a premium of £20,000 sterling has been offered from the public treasury for the best plan for their destruction. Poison and fires are employed.

Let us exert our energies against the whole race of these *destructive insects;* let us devote a few hours each year to this warfare, and although we may not gather laurels, we shall assuredly reap a rich bounty.—*Cultivator.*

Orchards on Rocky Farms.—The farm on which I now am has no orchard, either of apple or peach. A considerable part is rocky. Instead of setting out my fruit trees in a regular orchard, it is my intention to place them in various parts of the farm, where they will occupy comparatively no portion of the productive ground. In some fields there are rocky places, which cannot be ploughed, but which will grow three or four trees. Often a detached large rock occurs, on the south side of which I shall place a fruit tree, the shade of which will be principally on the rock. I find that I can set out several hundred fruit trees without encroaching on my tillable land one-fifth of an acre. There are advantages and disadvantages attending this method. The saving of the ground I conceive to be of very considerable importance, particularly where it is valuable. Standing singly or in small clusters, the fruit will receive more light and sun, and consequently ripen better. The trees having many different exposures, there will seldom be a general failure of of fruit. It gives more varied interest to a farm, and is, perhaps, more picturesque. For some rocky farms this method is better adapted than others, especially for those that may be divided into smaller farms. The disadvantages are, that it is more inconvenient to gather the fruit. If any of the readers of the Farmer know of other disadvantages, I should be pleased to know them through its columns before the time to set them out.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Chinese method of cultivating the mulberry.—The Chinese have various methods for cultivating the mulberry, all of which may be advantageously adopted in this country. One method is as follows:—In the spring, they sow the seed, in well prepared ground, in drills or by broad cast. The next year, when the plants are covered with foliage, they mow them down, in the same manner that farmers mow small bushes in their pastures, and feed the worms. Those mowings are followed until the stock becomes so stinted and exhausted as to be unable to send forth shoots, when they sow another piece of ground for the ensuing year. This crop can be daily made, except after very dry weather, in different portions of the ground, and each plant will bear to be topped three times at least before the mounting of the silk worms.

This method has several important advantages over all other methods. The leaves are gathered with trifling labor and expense—the same area of ground will produce more foliage—it enables the culturist to commence the making of silk in the course of one year—tenants from year to year, as well as owners of the soil, can secure a yearly crop of silk and the quantity of silk can be increased or diminished according to the demand of the market or of the manufacturers.

This method can, doubtless, be advantageously adopted in this country, subject, however, to such modifications as the variableness or vicissitudes of our climate require. Dr. Pascalis, an eminent and experienced silk culturist, suggests the propriety of sowing in the latter part of the summer, and also to gather and dry carefully the foliage before using.—*Silk Culturist.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Ohio Company's Importation of CATTLE.

LUTHER TUCKER: *Buffalo, May* 23, 1835.

Dear Sir—After saying so much to you as I have done on the subject of Short Horned cattle, I may be trespassing too much on your kindness to say more; but I deem the improvement of our domestic stock a subject of such paramount importance that I feel inclined to husband all the imformation I may obtain to the best advantage; and I beg you will give the enclosed papers an insertion in the Genesee Farmer. Wishing to learn something of the valuable importations of Short Horns made by the Ohio Company last year through their agent Mr. Renick, I addressed him a letter a few weeks since on the subject. He has been so kind as to answer it, an extract of which I send you, together with the handbill issued by the Ohio Company relative to the cattle, for publication: Your readers will doubtless recollect a notice of them on their arrival in New York, which was copied from a New York paper into the Genesee Farmer, vol. 4, page 268.

To the general reader this information may not be of great interest, but to the breeder of stock, it will give most valuable information, and show most conclusively how our western brethren estimate the high bred and high priced cattle of England. I hope, too, that the notice of this may wake up the sagacious pen of your friend "R." who is, I fear, luxuriating too comfortably at his charming grove in the Butternuts, to give us an occasional essay on the subject, as he so readily can do.

Very truly yours, ULMUS.

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DEAR SIR: *Chillicothe, 11th May*, 1835.

Yours of the 28th April has been received. I shall with pleasure now give you, so far as it is at present in my power, the information you request, the most of which you will find in a printed copy of the pedigrees of our importation of Short Horns, which I send you. They are headed with some observations of my own, and on the back is an article from the able pen of the Rev. Henry Berry, (with whom I had the pleasure to become acquainted while in England,) which throws more light on the subject and value of the Short Horns than it is in my power to do. This production you probably may have seen, but if you are as great an admirer of fine cattle as myself, you will not be displeased at seeing and reading it again and again, and giving it, as we do, all the publicity you can; than which, nothing in my opinion would go farther to promote the breeding of fine cattle. To give an account in detail of all the breeders and their herds that we visited in England, would far exceed the limits of one letter; but the necessity of so doing may probably be superceded by a personal interview. I made some arrangements while in England last spring for another importation of Short Horns this season, which I have accordingly ordered, and intend bringing them by the way of the New York and Ohio canals, and of course through Buffalo, at which place I expect to meet them, if I do not go all the way to New York. I shall then be happy to see you, and also to view your fine Short Horn stock, and give you an opportunity of seeing those that I may have with me; and if time should permit, to tire you with a detail of our visits to the different breeders of fine cattle iu England.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FELIX RENICK.

P. S. In the above I neglected stating where our importation of *improved* Short Horns, as they are termed in England, are located. They are kept as a company stock; two of the bulls, viz. the Duke of York and Reformer, with all the cows and their increase, are at my house, three miles south of Chillicothe. The other bulls are located in different places in the Sciota Valley.

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Ohio Company's Importations of 1834.

The undersigned, Agent of the "OHIO COMPANY FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH CATTLE," having been frequently applied to for copies of the pedigrees of the stock imported by the Company during the year 1834, deems it proper to publish the following list, which has been carefully made out from certificates obtained in England at the time the purchases were made by him, and now in his possession. And as the question has also been frequently asked, why the exclusive preference was given to the particular breed we selected over all others, and why such high prices were paid, it may not be improper to give some of the most prominent reasons which influenced us in both cases.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, previous to our starting to England, various breeds and prices were spoken of; but it was finally unanimously agreed that we should be confined neither to any particular breed or price; but that after a careful examination of the various breeds, weighing well and fairly their claims to a preference, we should select from the breed or breeds that would, in our opinion, best promote the interest of the Western farmer or Agriculturist, and of the breed or breeds we should select, to bring the *best* specimens we could procure, without regard to the price. In order, therefore, to meet these views as near as possible, soon after we landed at Liverpool, we commenced examining the stocks of several breeders of fine cattle in the vicinity of that great commercial town. Here we found no other breed than the "Improved Short Horn;" and as we considered it very desirable to have a combination of the *beef* and *dairy qualities* in the same breed if practicable, we also visited the great dairy establishments in and near Liverpool. Here also, as well as other dairy establishments at other large towns we afterwards visited, we found all or nearly all the cows used for dairy purposes to have more or less of the Short Horn crosses, and approaching as near the full blood as the price would justify the proprietors to go. This we thought the best test of their *dairy qualities* we could have; and after carefully viewing and examining all the stocks of any notoriety in the great agricultural district of Yorkshire and Durham—and particularly the celebrated valley of the Tees River in its whole extent,—and also Notinghamshire, Derbyshire, Hertfordshire, &c., &c., getting all the information we could procure, (as well from books as from gentlemen in whom we could place confidence,) we felt no hesitation in giving a decided preference to the "Improved Short Horns," as best adapted to meet the views of the Company. Their superior milking qualities; their early arrival at maturity; their extraordinary adaptation to receive flesh and fat on the most desirable point, to almost any extent the feeder may choose; their small bone—light offal; their great portion of fine, and small portion of coarse flesh—the fine color and beautiful marble or mixture of fat and lean, rendering the beef superior in quality; the great essential of good handling they possess, (which is *now* in England, and sooner or later will be here, considered the *touchstone*, as it were, or *index*, of the fattening propensity of the animal;) their hardy habits and excellent constitutions;—place them so far in advance of any other breed of the present day, that, in our opinion, it would have been folly in the extreme not to have given them the preference. *We accordingly made our selections from what we thought the best stocks of that breed; taking but few from each stock, so that, by a judicious management, the deteriorating effect of breeding "in and in" too much may be for a long time avoided.*

As to the price being too extravagant, in the opinion of those perhaps not well acquainted with the prices of this stock in England, we have only to ask such to refer to the catalogues of public as well as private sales that have taken place in England since Mr. Charles Colling's sale in 1810, and they will at once see that the prices we have given, (say £175, equal to *say* $777,77, for the highest priced bull, and 150 *guineas*, now nearly equal to $750, for the highest priced cow,) is not extravagantly high, as the best blooded "Improved Short Horns" have not sold for lower prices for twenty-five years past, but sometimes much higher.

[The figures in the Pedigrees refer to the *number* of the animal in the "Herd Book," if a *male*, and to the PAGE where the pedigree may be found, if a FEMALE.]

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Reformer;

A roan Bull, calved April 8, 1831.

Got by Waterloo, dam by Blucher (796); g. d. Snowdrop, gr. grand-dam, Phoenix, by Lancaster (360); gr. gr. grand-dam Wildair (555), by George (275); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam Wildair (555), by Favorite (252); gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Ben (70); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Hubback (319); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Snowden's bull (612); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Sir James Pennyman's bull (601.)

Wildair was sold to Mr. Duncombe, for 176 *guineas, at Robert Colling's sale.*

—

Matchem;

A roan bull, calved April 26, 1831—*bred by Mr. John Woodhouse.*

Got by Imperial; dam, Red Lady, by Judson's Son of Warlaby (672); grand-dam, by grand-son of Favorite (1030); gr. grand-dam, by a son of Windsor (698); gr. gr. grand-dam, by a son of Charge's grey bull (872); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by a son of James Brown's white bull (98). Imperial, by Favorite (1030); dam, Ruby, (sold Col. Powel, see supplement to Herd Book, page 527,) by young Sir Dimple; grand-dam, Daisey, by Wellington; gr. grand-dam, Beauty, by Duke (224); gr. gr. grand-dam, Lucy, by Comet; gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by James Brown's white bull (98).

—

Rantipole;

A red and white Bull, calved August 16, 1832—*bred by Wm. F. Paley, Esq.*

Got by Buckingham; dam, Fanny, by Prince William (1344); grand-dam, Fashion (349), by Corinthian Tom (921); gr. grand-dam, Faith (343), by Warlaby (672); gr. gr. grand-dam,

Phillis, by Agamemnon (9); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Chancellor.

CERTIFICATE.

"RANTIPOLE was sold by me to FELIX RENICK, Esq., April 18, 1834, on which day he obtained the first premium for a one year old bull, at the Wharfdale Agricultural Meeting.

W. FRANKLAND PALEY,
Gledhow, near Leeds, Yorkshire."

—

Earl of Darlington;

A roan Bull, calved April 4, 1833—bred by Thomas Bates, Esq.

Got by Belvadere; dam, Trinket by Symmetry (643); grand-dam, do., by Jupiter (342); gr. grand-dam, do., by Phenomenon (491); gr. gr. grand-dam, Tragedy, by Favorite (252); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, Tragedy, by Punch (531).

The Earl of Darlington descended from the cow that took the first premium ever awarded by the Agricultural Society at Darlington, Durham county, England.

—

Young Waterloo;

A roan Bull, calved May 22, 1833—bred by Thomas Bates, Esq.

Got by Belvadere; dam, Red Princess 1st, by a son of Orlando (471); grand-dam, by Orlando (471); gr. grand-dam, calf of Princess, by Young Wellington (704); gr. gr. grand-dam, Princess, by Favorite (252); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, do., by do.; gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Hubback (319); gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Snowden's bull (612); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Masterman's bull (422); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Harrison's bull (292); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, bred by Mr. Pickering.

—

Duke of York;

A red and white Bull, calved July 18, 1833.

Got by Frederick (1060); dam, Bernice, by Charles (878); grand-dam, Belvidera, by Frederick (1060); gr. grand-dam, Bright Eyes, by Hermit (305); gr. gr. grand-dam, Barmpton, by Favorite (252); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, Bright Eyes, by do. (252); gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, do. by do. (252); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by do. (252); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Punch (531); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Hubback (319); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Snowden's bull (612); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Masterman's bull (422); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Waistell's bull (669).

—

Greenhome Experiment;

A roan Bull, calved Feb. 14, 1834.—bred by J. Whitaker, Esq.

Got by Camden; dam, Fidelle, by Peacock's bull; grand-dram, by Young Warlaby; Young Warlaby, by Warlaby (672); dam, by Son of Barmpton (54); grand-dam, by James Brown's bull (98); dam, Clarina, by Mortimer; grand-dam, Chinaster, by Hotspur (1117); great grand-dam, Mulbery, by Rob Roy (556); gr. gr. grand-dam, Damask, by Cecil (120); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, Red Rose, by Windsor (698); gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, Pink, by Simon (590); gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, do., by Comet (155); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, do., by Styford (629); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, do., by Son of Hubback (319).

—

Gaudy;

A red and white Cow, 5 years old—bred by A. L. Maynard, Esq.

Got by a son of Young Albion (15); dam, Patch, by Mr. Maynard's red bull, a son of Sterling (622); grand-dam, Old Patch, by Laird (1158). Sterling by Marsk (417), and Marsk by Favorite (252).

—

Blossom;

A red and white Cow, calved Sept. 24, 1830—bred by Mr. Michael Ashcroft.

Got by Fitz's Favourite (1042); dam, by a grand-son of Barmpton (54); grand-dam, by George (1066). Fitz's Favorite (1042), by Newby's Favourite (256); dam, Elvira, by Phenomenon (493); grand-dam, Princess, by Favorite (252); gr. grand-dam, by do. (252).

—

Flora.

A roan Cow, calved April 16, 1830—bred by A. L. Maynard, Esq.

Got by a son of Young Albion (730); dam, Young Red Neck, by Marton (420); grand-dam Old Red Neck, by Palmsum (1302); gr. grand-dam, by a bull of Mr. Parrington's. Young Albion, by Albion (14); bred by Mr. Charles Colling, got by Comet (155); dam, Beauty, by Marsk (417); grand-dam, Miss Washington. Marton, bred by Mr. Robert Colling, got by Favorite (152); dam by Punch (531).

—

Lily of the valley of Tees.

A roan Cow, calved March 6, 1831—bred by Mr. Wm. Raine, on the river Tees, Durham county, England.

Got by Young Rockingham, a son of Rockingham (683); dam, by Wonder; grand-dam, by Denton (198); gr. grand-dam, by Landrone (353); gr. gr. grand-dam, by Henry (301).

COPY OF A CERTIFICATE.

"*Gainford, May 10th*, 1834.

I do hereby certify, that the above Heifer won the silver cup, in September, 1833, at Stockton Agricultural Society, which was given by R. D. Shafton, Esq., valued at 20 guineas.

(*Signed*) — WM. RAINE."

Matilda.

A red and white Cow, calved April 12, 1831—bred by Mr. John Woodhouse.

Got by Imperial, son of Favorite (1030), by Young Sir Dimpel, a son of Sir Dimple (594), a son of Comet (155); dam, White Face Lady, sister to Red Lady; grand-dam, Lady, by Wellington; gr. grand-dam, by a son of Windsor (698); gr. gr. grand-dam, by a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull (123); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by a son of Mr. James Brown's white bull (98).

—

Fidelle;

A roan Cow, three years old last spring—Purchased of J. Whitaker, Esq.

Got by Adrena (720); dam, by Peacock's bull; grand-dam, by Young Warlaby; Young Warlaby by Warlaby (672); dam, by a son of Barmpton (54); grand-dam, by James Brown's bull.

—

Calypso;

A red and white Heifer, calved March, 1831—bred by J. P. Tetley, Esq.

Got by Bertram; dam, Briceis, by Points (511); grand-dam, Bright eyes (page 199), by Dawson's grey bull, son of Cupid; gr. grand-dam, by Mr. Mason's Simon (590); gr. gr. grand-dam, by Favorite (552); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Bolingbrook (86) Bertram, by Frederick (1060); dam, Red Daisy (page 454), by Major (397). Dawson's grey bull, got by Cupid, bred by Mr. Charles Colling (177); dam, by Mr. Jobling's Son of Duke; grand-dam, by Bolingbrook (86); gr. grand-dam, by a bull of Mr. Buston's. CALYPSO obtained the first Premium at the Otley Agricultural Cattle Show, 1832, for a yearling heifer.

—

Young Mary;

A roan Heifer, calved April 15, 1832—bred by Mr. J. Clark.

Got by Jupiter; dam, Mary, by Saladin; grand-dam, Lucy, by a bull of Mr. Meek's, of Crab-tree-house; gr. grand-dam, bred by Mr. Holmes. of Otington. Jupiter was got by Governor (1077); his dam, Rosebud, by a bull of Mr. Maynard's grand-son of Laird (1158). Saladin by Mr. Argliss' bull; dam, by Barmpton (45); grand-dam, White Nose (692); gr. grand-dam, by George; gr. gr. grand-dam, by Ben (70); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Favorite; gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Champion's Son of Punch (531).

—

Lady Blanch;

A white Heifer, calved Oct. 25, 1832—bred by Wm. F. Payley, Esq.

Got by Prince William (1344); dam, White Cow, by Agamemnon (9); grand-dam, by Wm. Burrell's Bull of Barden. Lady Blanch obtained a premium on the 18th of April, 1834, for the best year-old heifer, at the Wharfdale Agricultural meeting, at Otley, Yorkshire, England.

—

Rose of Sharon;

A roan Heifer, calved Aug. 12, 1832—Bred by Thomas Bates, Esq.

Got by Belvadere, by Waterloo; dam, Red Rose 5th, by Second Hubback (1423); grand-dam, Red Rose 2nd, by His Grace (311); gr. grand-dam, Red Rose 1st, by Yarborough (705); gr. gr. grand-dam, the American Cow, by Favorite (252); gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Punch (531); gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam, by Fuljambe (263); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam by Hubback (319); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand-dam by James Brown's red bull (97.) For Red Rose 1st by Yarborough, Mr. Hustler repeatedly refused 400 guineas.

—

Tees Water;

A roan Heifer, calved Oct. 22, 1832—bred by Thomas Bates, Esq.

Got by Belvadere, (a son of Waterloo); dam, by Joseph Fletcher's bull, a son of Wynyard (703), from Young Angelina, grand-daughter of Princess; grand-dam, by Young Wynyard (704), sometimes called Young Wellington. *The predecessors of Tees Water went back to James Brown's red bull* (197).

—

Dutchess of Liverpool.

[Pedigree not yet obtained.]

Given under my hand at Chilicothe, in the State of Ohio, this 12th day of January, 1835.

FELIX RENICK, *Agent O. I. C.*

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The following article from the "*Farmer's Series*," (an English publication) may afford some corroboratory information respecting the within Pedigrees.

The Short-Horns.

For every portion of the text in this excellent account of the short-horns, we are indebted to the Rev. Henry Berry, than whom there are few more zealous breeders of cattle, while there is no better judge of them.

Whatsoever differences of opinion may prevail respecting the comparative merits of our several breeds of cattle, it must be admitted that the short horns present themselves to notice under circumstances of peculiar interest. Possessing in an eminent degree a combination of qualities which have generally been considered incompatible, and rendered irresistibly attractive to the eye by their splendid frames, and varied colors, it is not surprising that they have become objects of public curiosity; that they have realized for their breeders enormous sums of money; and that throughout our own island, and in every foreign country where agriculture is attended to, they are in increasing request.

It might tend to throw much light on the science of breeding, could these animals be traced, in the progress of their improvement, to an earlier period than has hitherto been found possible. Of the extent of that improvement we may, however, form an estimate, by placing together one of the improved, and one of the unimproved race. We should, in such a case, discover resemblance just sufficient to support the belief in a very remote alliance, but there all similarity would cease.

From the earliest periods as to which we have any accounts of our breeds of cattle, the counties of Durham and York have been celebrated for their short-horns, but principally, in the first instance, on account of their reputation as extraordinary milkers.* To recite their feats at the pail would be to invite incredulity; but it may be as-

*Before this, a large and valuable description of cattle had existed on the western coast of the continent of Europe, and extended from Denmark to the confines of France. They were celebrated for the great quantities of milk which they yielded, and some of them exhibited an extraordinary

serted, on the best evidence, that, taken as a breed, they have never, in this particular, been equalled. The cattle so distinguished were always, as now, very different from the improved race.

They were generally of large size, thin skinned, sleek haired, bad handlers, rather delicate in constitution, coarse in the offal, and strikingly defective in the substance of the girth in the forequarters. As milkers, they were most excellent, but when put to fatten, as the foregoing description will indicate, were found slow feeders, producing an inferior quality of meat, not marbled or mixed as to fat and lean, and in some cases, the latter was found of a particular dark hue. Such, also, are the unimproved short-horns of the present day, and the distinction cannot be too frequently asserted, because they are, in many cases, considered as specimens of the improved breed, and have actually been resorted to in trials as to the comparative aptitude of animals to fatten—trials which it is evident they could not successfully sustain.

A period of more than eighty years has now elapsed since the short horns on the banks of the river Tees, (hence called the Teeswater breed,) had assumed a very different character to that contained in the foregoing description. In color they resembled the improved short horns, being occasionally red, red and white, and roan, though the last named color was not then so prevalent as now. They possessed a fine mellow skin and flesh, good hair, and light offal, particularly wide carcases, and fore quarters of extraordinary depth and capacity. Perhaps no closer modern resemblance can be found to the above description of the Teeswater breed than Mr. Berry's bull presents. His dam was purchased by Mr. B. on account of the very few crosses that intervened between her and some of the best Teeswater cattle, to which he was desirous to go back, on account of the extent to which breeding *in and in* has been carried. When slaughtered, their proof was extraordinary, and many instances are recorded of the wonderful weight of their inside fat.

The remarkable difference which existed between the Teeswater and the old unimproved short horns, may, with propriety, be ascribed to a spirit of improvement which had sometime manifested itself among the breeders on the banks of the Tees, whose laudable efforts were well seconded by the very superior land in the vicinity of that river. No reasonable doubts can be entertained that they proceeded on a judicious system of crossing with other breeds, because it was utterly impossible to raise such a stock as the Teeswater from pure short horn blood. One cross to which they referred was, in all probability, the white wild breed; and if this conjecture be well founded, it will be apparent whence the short horns derived a color so prevalent among them.

It is also asserted that, about the period in question, Sir William St. Quintin, of Scampston, imported bulls and cows from Holland, which were crossed with the stock of the country. It would tend to little advantage to proceed with conjectures, as to what other breeds were resorted to, if any; this much is certain, that great improvement was soon manifested, and a valuable variety established, as the two following instances will prove.

Mr. Millbank, of Barmingham, one of the leading improvers, bred and slaughtered an ox, which, at five years old, weighed four quarters, one hundred and fifty stones, of fourteen pounds to the stone, producing sixteen stones of tallow; and a cow bred from his stock, slaughtered by Mr. Sharter, of Chilton, at twelve years old, weighed upwards of one hundred and ten stones.

From Mr. Millbank's time, the Teeswater cattle continued to sustain their excellence and celebrity in various hands, until Mr. Charles Colling adopted them, when he manifested a superiority of skill as a breeder, which, in a very brief period, secured him an ample fortune.

Whatever had been the merits of the Teeswater cattle, it is certain Mr. Colling greatly improved them; and though it has been asserted that his success was the result of chance, arising from the possession of an animal, with the merits of which, it is supposed, he was at one period unacquainted, the writer of this article is of opinion that Mr. Colling's success resulted from a deliberate and well considered plan. He found the Teeswater, like all other extravagantly large cattle, frequently of loose make and disproportion. He was sensible, also, of the difficulty of breeding, with any thing like certainty, *large good* animals, and though he has declined on all occasions to throw any light on his views and proceedings, the writer thinks he can detect, in the very outset, and through the progress of his practice, a resolution to reduce the size of this breed, and at the same time, and by that means, to improve its form. This he is supposed to have effected, in the first instance, through the medium of a bull called "*Hubback*," an animal respecting which there has been much controversy, principally touching the purity of his blood, a question now of little importance, because it is admitted on all hands that Mr. Colling adopted another cross, which prevails in a majority of superior short horns of the present day. It may, notwithstanding, be a matter of interest to state a few particulars respecting this bull.

Without entering on an inquiry by what circumstances Hubback's title to be considered of pure blood is supported or weakened, it may suffice to observe, that it appears probable he possessed on one side the imported blood. The possessor of his dam was a person in indigent circumstances, and grazed his cow in the highways. When afterwards she was removed to good land, near Darlington, she became so fat that she did not again breed; and her son, having the same feeding propensity in a high degree, was useful as a bull during a very short period. The quality of his flesh, hide, and hair, are supposed to have been seldom equaled; and as he was smaller than the Teeswater cattle, he was eminently calculated to forward Mr. Colling's views.

It has been remarked that we have at present no superior horse on the turf, which does not boast the blood of the Godolphin Arabian; so it may be asserted that we have no superior short horns which do not claim descent nearly, or remotely, from Hubback.*

After the use of this bull, Mr. Charles Colling proceeded with singular success to produce, from time to time, superior animals; and the number of bulls he disposed of by letting was highly encouraging. But the circumstance which brought the improved Short Horns into most extensive notice, was, the production of the "Durham Ox," an animal which speaks volumes in favor of even a single cross of this blood; for the ox was the produce of a common cow, which had been put to "*Favorite*." At five years old, the Durham Ox was sold to Mr. Bulmer, of Harmby, near Bedale, for public exhibition, at the price of £140: this was in February, 1801. He was at that time computed to weigh 168 stones, of 14lbs., his live weight being 216 stones; and this extraordinary weight did not arise from his superior size, but from the excessive ripeness of his points. Mr. Bulmer having obtained a carriage for his conveyance, traveled with him five weeks, and then sold him and the carriage, at Rotherham, to Mr. John Day, on the 14th of May, 1801, for £250.

On the 14th of May, Mr. Day could have sold him for.....£525
On the 13th of June. for.....1000
On the 8th of July, for.....2000

Mr. Day travelled with him nearly six years, through the principal parts of England and Scotland, till at Oxford, on the 19th February, 1807, the ox dislocated his hip bone, and continued in that state till the 15th April, when he was obliged to be slaughtered, and, notwithstanding he must have lost considerably in weight during these eight weeks of illness, his carcase weigned,

	Imp. stones.	lbs.
Four quarters,.....	165	12
Tallow,.....	11	2
Hide,.....	10	2

This was his weight at eleven years old, under all the disadvantages of traveling in a jolting carriage, and eight weeks of painful illness. Had he been kept quietly at Ketton, and fed till seven years old, there is little doubt but he would have weighed more than he did at ten years old, at which age Mr. Day stated his live weight to have been nearly thirty four hundred weight, or two hundred and seventy stones, from which if fifty be taken for offal, it leaves the weight of the carcase two hundred and twenty stones.

It is a well ascertained fact, that, during his career as a breeder, Mr. Colling tried several experiments in crossing, and the breeds to which he

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aptitude to fatten. At what particular time they found their way to England, or by whom they were imported, is unknown; but there is a tradition, that, towards the close of the seventeenth century, a bull and some cows were introduced into Holderness.

In external form, there appeared to be very little to recommend them, for they had large shoulders and coarse necks; the sides were flat, and the head was thick; all the coarse parts were bulky and the prime ones were reduced in size, and they were almost the reverse of what the agriculturist would select: they were, however, bulkier than the native breeds, and they were better milkers than the generality of the cattle of that day. They would, by dint of feeding, grow to an enormous size, but they had not the aptitude to fatten, nor the early maturity, to which they have been since indebted for their triumph over every other breed.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

*This is true, because Hubback was the sire of the dam of Mr. Charles Colling's bull, Foljambe, who was the grandsire of Favorite; and there can be no doubt that there has not been for many years any superior short horn who was not descended from Favorite. Mr. Charles Colling is said to have considered that the bull Foljambe, was the one that did his stock the greatest good; and this is not improbable, as Foljambe was the sire both of the sire and dam of Favorite. Hubback, however, must have been a remarkable good animal; and considering the short time during which he was used as a bull, proved himself a first rate stock getter. The following account of Hubback we had from Mr. Waistell, of Allhill, who, although his name does not appear conspicuously in the "Short Horned Herd Book," deserves much credit for his discrimination here. He used to admire this calf as he rode almost daily by the meadow in which it grazed; and at length he attempted to purchase it from the owner. The price asked, £8, seemed much for a calf not a year old, and the reputation of the short horns not being yet established, the bargain was not struck. Still he longed for the young beast; and happening to meet Mr. Robert Colling near the place, he asked his opinion of the animal. Mr. Colling acknowledged that there were some good points about him; but there was something in his manner of acknowledging this, which induced Mr. Waistell to suspect that Mr. Colling thought somewhat more highly of the calf than his language expressed, and therefore, he hastened the next morning, concluded the bargain, and paid the money. He had scarcely done so before Mr. Robert Colling arrived for the same purpose, and as the two farmers rode home together, they agreed that it should be a joint speculation.

Some months passed by, and either Mr. Waistell's admiration of the calf a little cooled, or his partner did not express himself very warmly about the excellence of the animal, and Messrs. Waistell and R. Colling transferred Young Hubback to Mr. Charles Colling; who, with the quick eye of an experienced breeder, saw the value of the little beast. Mr. Waistell expressed to us (October, 1823,) his regret [natural enough] at having been induced to part with the sire of the short horns, and his extreme disappointment that when Hubback began to cover, Mr. Charles Colling confined him to his own stock, and would not let him serve even one of Mr. Waistell's cows.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

resorted on these occasions, being very considerably smaller than the short horns, this circumstance tends to corroborate the writer's opinion that he considered it desirable to reduce their size. The cross with the Kyloe led to no results worthy enumeration, but that with the *Polled Galloway* must not be passed over without comment. Before stating the circumstances attending this experiment, it may be proper to observe that no breed of cattle promised so successful a cross with the short horns as the Galloway. They were calculated, by their deep massive frames and short legs to bring the short horns nearer the ground, and to dispose their weight in a more compact manner: their hardy habits would be essentially useful, and the quality of their flesh and hair were such as to render the experiment still more safe. Add to this, that they could be obtained of a red color, and we are prepared to admit, even without the sanction of a successful experiment, that they were admirably adapted to cross with the short horns, standing frequently too high from the ground, not very well ribbed home, and not seldom of loose, disjointed frame.

To this breed Mr. Colling resolved to resort; and though at the time when he did so, the event was regarded with some degree of ridicule by the pure blood advocates, and comments passed which would have deterred ordinary men from the exercise of their judgment, Mr. Colling persisted.

He was much favored by circumstances in promoting his object which was to take one cross, and then breed back to the short horn,—the only course, by the way, in which crossing can be successfully adopted. To breed from the produce of a cross *directly among themselves* will lead to the results which have induced many persons, without due consideration to believe conclusive against crossing; but to take one cross, and then return and adhere to one breed, will in the course of a few generations, be found to stamp a variety with sufficient certainty.

Mr. Colling's short horned bull *Bolingbroke* was put to a beautiful red polled Galloway Cow, and the produce, being a bull calf, was in due time, put to *Johanna*, a pure short horn—she also producing a bull calf. This grand son of Bolingbroke was the sire of the cow *Lady* by another pure short horned dam, and from Lady has sprung the highly valuable family of improved short horns, termed, in reproach, the *alloy*. How far the alloy was derogatory, let *facts* testify.*

It will probably be admitted that the prejudice against this cross was at the highest at the time of Mr. Charles Colling's sale. The blood had been little, if at all, introduced to other stocks, and it was manifestly the interest, whatever might be the inclination, of the many breeders who had it not, to assume high ground for the pure blood, and to deprecate the alloy. Under these untoward circumstances for the alloy, what said public opinion, unequivocally certified by the stroke of the auctioneer's hammer? *Lady*, before mentioned, at fourteen years old, sold for two hundred and six guineas. *Countess*, her daughter, nine years old, for four hundred guineas. *Laura*, another daughter, four years old, for two hundred and ten guineas. *Major* and *George*, two of her sons, the former three years old, the latter a calf, for two hundred guineas, and one hundred and thirty; besides a number of others, more remotely descended from Lady, which all sold at high prices; in fact, in a sale of forty eight lots, realizing £7115 17*s*. Lady and her descendants sold for a larger sum than any other family obtained.

The whole particulars of this first grand sale of short horned stock ought to be preserved. We extract it from Mr. Bailey's Survey of Durham.

* The dam of Lady was also the dam of the bull Favorite; and as the grand son of Bolingbrook is not known to have been the sire of any other remarkable good animal, it is most probable that the unquestionable merit of Lady and her descendants is to be attributed more to her dam than to her sire.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

A CATALOGUE

Of Mr. Charles Colling's Sale of Imported Short-Horned Cattle, October 11, 1810.

COWS.

Names.	*Out of.*	*Got by*	*Cow's Age.*	*Bulled by.*	*Sold for Gu.*
Cherry	Old Cherry	Favorite	11	Comet	83
Kate		Comet	4	Mayduke	35
Peeress	Cherry	Favorite	5	Comet	170
Countess	Lady	Cupid	9	do.	400
Celina	Countess	Favorite	5	Petrarch	200
Johanna	Johanna	do.	4	do.	130
Lady	Old Phoenix	A grandson of Lord Bolingbroke	14	Comet	206
Catheline	A daughter of the dam of Phoenix	Washington	8	Comet	150
Laura	Lady	Favorite	4	do.	210
Lily	Daisy	Comet	3	Mayduke	410
Daisy	Old Daisy	A grandson of Favorite	6	Comet	140
Cora	Countess	Favorite	4	Petrarch	70
Beauty	Miss Washington	Marsh	4	Comet	120
Red Rose	Eliza	Comet	4	Mayduke	45
Flora		do.	3	do.	70
MissPeggy		A son of Favorite	3	Comet	60
Magdalene	A heifer by Washington	Comet	3	Comet	170

BULLS.

Names.	*Out of.*	*Got by.*	*Age.*	*Gu.*
Comet	Phoenix	Favorite	6	1000
Yarborough		Favorite	9	55
Major	Lady	Comet	3	200
Mayduke	Cherry	do.	3	145
Petrarch	Old Venus	do.	2	365
Northumberland		Favorite	2	80
Alfred	Venus	Comet	1	110
Duke	Dutchess	do.	1	105
Alexander	Cora	do.	1	63
Ossian	Magdalene	Favorite	1	76
Harold	Red Rose	Windsor	1	50

BULL CALVES--Under one year old.

Names.	*Out of.*	*Got by.*	*Gu.*
Ketton	Cherry	Comet	50
Young Favorite	Countess	do.	140
Geerse	Lady	do.	130
Sir Dimple	Daisy	do.	90
Narcissus	Flora	do.	15
Albion	Beauty	do.	60
Cecil	Peeress	do.	170

HEIFERS.

Names.	*Out of.*	*Got by.*	*Age.*	*Gu.*
Phoebe	Dam by Favorite	Comet	3	105
Young Dutchess	do.	do.	2	183
Young Laura	Laura	do.	2	101
Young Countess	Countess	do.	2	206
Lucy	Dam by Washington	do.	2	132
Charlotte	Catheline	do.	1	136
Johanna	Johanna	do.	1	35

HEIFER CALVES--Under one year old.

Names.	*Out of.*	*Got by.*	*Gu.*
Lucilla	Laura	Comet	106
Calista	Cora	do.	50
White Rose	Lily	Yarboro'	75
Ruby	Red Rose	do.	50
Cowslip		Comet	25

Red Clover and Timothy Seed.

A FEW bushels just received at the Rochester Seed Store.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A SPLENDID assortment of Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, put up in small papers at 6 cents each, or 20 varieties for $1, and 100 varieties for $4, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Turnep Seed.

RUTA Baga or Yellow Swedish, Large White Flat or Globe, Large English Norfolk, Long Tankard or Hanover, Early White Flat Dutch, Long Yellow French, White French or White Swedish, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, and various other kinds for sale at the Rochester seed store.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

List of Payments

For the Farmer from May 16, to June 5, 1835.

Orson Spencer, from July 1, 1834, to Jan. 1, 1836.
James C. Haviland, vols. 4, 5 and 6.
Gibson J. Stranahan, vols. 4 and 5.
Cortland Secord, from Jan. 1, 1834, to July 1, 1835.
J. Ketchum, vols. 4 and 5.
Agricult. Society, Toronto, vols. 4 and 5.
J. Stevens, vol. 4.
J. Carwin, to July, 1835.
D. T. Choate, July, 1834, to July, 1835.
Thomas Dodge, to Jan. 1, 1836.
Davis Hurd, to April 8, 1836.
Thomas Colson, vol. 4.
George Sheldon, to June 1, 1836.
Moses Kies, to June 1, 1836.

For the Fifth Volume.

E. S. Walker.	John Lamb.
Benj. Cone.	J. P. Sherwood.
Updike & Dunning,	Henry Hawkins.
John Jones.	Wm. Cooper.
Lewis Cheesman,	Palmer Ferguson.
Niagara News-Room, 2 copies.	Arthur Murphy.
	J. Kincaird Buchanan.
T. F. Parke.	James Van Horn.
James Neild.	Elisha Whittlesey.

☞ We shall hereafter publish the list of payments only on the first of each month.

☞ While we return our grateful acknowledgments to the many who have paid so promptly their subscriptions for the FARMER, we would remind those who are still in arrears for one, two, three, or four years, that the Printer much needs what is due him, and that they will but do an act of justice by forwarding, which they may do by mail, the amount due for this paper.

150 lbs. Lucern Seed,

OF fine quality and proved vitality, for sale at a reduced price, at the Rochester Seed Store.

Also, A few thousand SILK WORM EGGS, just received and for sale as above.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

May 1, 1835. may 2-tf

A Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING Fifty acres of choice land, pleasantly situated, one mile west from the city of Rochester, lying on the Lyle road in the town of Gates, thirty acres under good improvement, with plenty of good Buildings, orchard and all sorts of fruits, a good well of water near the house, twenty acres of wood land. Said farm is in the center of a School District where they are mostly agreed, a large new school house on one corner of said farm. An indisputable title and possession given immediately. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage.

Also, for sale, the House and Lot on the northeast corner of Spring and Sophia streets, Rochester. It will be sold on a liberal credit.

For further particulars, inquire at the office of this paper, or of the subscriber.

PECKHAM BARKER.

Henrietta, may 20, 1835. my 26-tf

Robbins' Patent Planting MACHINE.

WITH this machine Corn, Beans, Peas, and all seeds of an oval shape can be planted with more system and correctness than can be done in the usual manner of planting with the hand and hoe.

One acre of ground can be planted, placing the seeds any given distance apart, from two or more inches, and rows two and a half feet between, in three hours time.

Machines can be had by applying to C. N. BEMENT, Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, Albany; BUSHROD BUCK, Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass.; and DANIEL I. BUCK, Lowville, Lewis county, agent and proprietor for making and vending said machines, at all of which places it is intended to keep a supply on hand.

☞ The above machines are for sale at Reynolds & Bateham's Seed Store, Rochester.

Lowville, March 25th, 1835. ap 14-tf

Self-Instruction.

We make the following extract from a Lecture before the Young Men's Society of Albany, by Judge BUEL, and commend it to the attention of every young man who reads this paper:

To the young, self-instruction offers the most certain means of obtaining the distinctions and enjoyments which constitute the great aim of life. Wealth is held by a precarious tenure at best. The elements may destroy, or unforeseen misfortunes wrest it from us. The habits it begets are also calculated to render its possession transitory. Instead of exciting to active exercise the mental powers, it too often relaxes exertion, and lures to a disreputable lethargy, both of body and mind. Friends, upon whom the young too often repose for the means of success in life, are mortal, and changeable in their affections, and dependence upon their favors is precarious, and often humiliating. Friends, besides, are generally found most willing to help those who stand least in need of their assistance,—those who are able and determined to help themselves. And as for distinction of birth, what is it? An artificial eminence, which renders ignorance more conspicuous, and folly more alluring. It seldom makes men more learned or more virtuous. But knowledge is useful, not only as constituting capital in our particular business, but as a means of enabling us to fulfil our public duties with more usefulness, and as constituting a main source of our intellectual enjoyments. Knowledge is power—it is independence, a treasure which one cannot be beguiled of—and which even the process of law respects—a friend which will not forsake us. It is a property which distinguishes the savage from the brute;—an acquirement which elevates civilized, above savage life; a quality which marks the grades in society; and a community is ever ranked in the scale of improvement according to the measure of useful knowledge which it possesses.

Self-instruction not only affords the means of bettering our individual condition, but it teaches and stimulates us to perform the high duties we owe to God and to society. It not only serves to multiply our personal enjoyments, and to benefit those who are immediately dependent upon us, but it enables us to add to the stock of general happiness. The man who makes a useful discovery in science, who improves the condition of a useful art, or who renders the earth more prolific in supplies for the sustenance of man, is in a measure a public benefactor. What are all the improvements, the comforts, and enjoyments which we possess, over the savage tribes who roam our western wilds, but blessings and refinements which have grown out of self instruction—and mostly of men, too, in the middle or lower classes of society. Such, in our country, were a Franklin, a Fulton, a Sherman, a Whitney, a Rittenhouse, an Evans, and a host of others, all in humble life, who were in a manner self-taught and who have conferred important benefits on mankind; and even our Washington never enjoyed the advantages of any but a domestic and scanty education. Yet how greatly are we indebted to these self-taught men, for the distinguished privileges which we enjoy as a nation and as individuals.

The poet has said, that

"Man may be happy if he will."

This, however, must be received with poetic qualifications. No one can expect to avert the afflictions to which we are incident by nature; nor would it be well for him if he could; for these come upon us, like parental chastisements, as blessings in disguise. But he *can* avert most of the evils which are born of his follies and his vices. A little reflection, aided by a notice of what is passing around him, will teach any discreet man, that if he would enjoy health of body, and vigor of mind, he must be temperate in the indulgence of his appetites, and be active and stirring in his employments; that if he would acquire wealth, or retain that which is conferred upon him, he must be industrious and frugal in his habits; and that if he would obtain the substantial distinctions of life, he must first merit them, by storing his mind with useful knowledge and practicing those virtues which command the applause of good men. It will not do to temporize in these matters,—to put on our good habits, as we do our Sunday clothes—merely out of respect to others, or for ostentatious show; they must be abiding, every day wear, and adopted from a consciousness that they best become us, and are most conducive to rational enjoyment. I have some where seen it remarked, that the vices are intuitive, while the virtues have to be *learnt*: or, to employ a rural illustration, that the virtues are exotics and require constant care to induce them to develop all their natural beauty and fragrance; while the vices are of indigenous growth, like the weeds of our gardens, which will soon acquire and maintain the ascendency, if they are not carefully extirpated or smothered.

Self-instruction is not only productive of positive good to individuals, and to society, but it serves to lessen the measure of positive evils. Neither the mind or the body are long at rest, and if they are not usefully employed, they are too apt to seek indulgence in pursuits that are trivial or directly evil; and what is frequently indulged in, soon becomes habit, which it is extremely difficult to overcome, though we are sensible of its pernicious tendency. The mind that delights in study, is never driven to seek pleasure in the haunts of dissipation: *it can be happy alone.* The wonderful works of creation, and the history of man afford ample matter for study, for reflection and research; and as we ascend the hights of knowledge, every step we advance enlarges the sphere of our vision, the beauty of the prospect, and the measure of our enjoyment. "Next to the fear of God, implanted in the heart," says a distinguished writer, "nothing is a better safeguard to character, than the love of good books. They are the handmaids of virtue and religion. They quicken our sense of duty, unfold our responsibilities, strengthen our principles, confirm our habits, inspire in us the love of what is right and useful, and teach us how to look with disgust, upon what is low, and groveling and vicious. No man who has a fondness for reading, is in much danger of becoming vicious. He is secured from a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. He enjoys the sweetest, the purest, the most improving society, the society of the wise, the great, and the good, and while he holds delightful converse with those his companions and friends, he grows into a likeness to them, and learns to look down, as from an eminence of purity and light, upon the low born pleasures of the dissipated and the profligate."*

The common avocations of life do not prevent the acquisition of useful knowledge. Not a week and scarcely a day passes, that does not afford hours of exemption, from ordinary business, which may be employed in improving the mind; and these hours amount to years, in the aggregate of ordinary life. Labor does not unfit the mind for study, but rather imparts a freshness and a relish for it, which is seldom experienced by the indolent or the sedentary; while study serves to beguile the tedium of labor, by the interesting matters it furnishes to the mind for investigation and reflection, and which the mind may adapt to the useful purposes of life. While labor tends to sharpen the mental, as well as the animal appetite, it affords the best facilities for a wholesome digestion of the food demanded by either. Thus labor and study are admirably fitted to be companions and reciprocal aids to each other.

Upon this point I speak from personal experience. The limited knowledge which I possess, has been acquired amid the unremitting labors of a very active mechanical employment, and without the preliminary advantages of what is now considered an ordinary common school education. And in looking abroad among the companions of my boyhood, I find, after the lapse of nearly half a century, that their success and standing in life, has been good or bad, pretty much in the ratio of the culture which they have bestowed on their minds, and their habits of close application to their business. It is not the leisure, nor the opportunity, that is wanting, but the disposition, a resolute determination, to improve our innate faculties, which retards the progress of intellectual culture. We respect and admire in others the talents that are usefully employed. Why not then resolve (for to will is almost to do) to acquire that which we so readily concede to be an excellence in others. Among the thousands of instances which I might quote, of men rising to eminence, and great usefulness, by means of self-instruction, amid the cares and labors of an active business life, I shall detain you by the mention of but one, and leave you to call to mind others, which cannot fail to present themselves within the circle of your acquaintance. I cite this case, because it presented itself first to my notice while penning these remarks. The late Rev. Doct. Carey, was the son of a poor man; he entered life with a very defective education, and was brought up to the humble trade of a shoemaker. These disadvantages were not sufficient to repress his thirst for knowledge. Having resolved to enter the ministry, he set himself to acquire a knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew, the original languages of scripture; and while he was yet laboring for his daily bread with the awl, he sought acquaintance with grammars and dictionaries; and he never left them, says his biographer, till those compiled by him had gained, by universal consent, an honorable place among the monuments of human learning. Mr. Carey became a pioneer missionary to India in 1793. The first six years of his residence in that country were spent in active agricultural pursuits, during which time he acquired so perfect a knowledge of the language of the country, that in 1801, he translated the New Testament into Bengalese, and during the seven following years, into all the languages of Northern Hindostan. He in the meantime compiled a voluminous Bengalese dictionary, the first ever published, performed the duties of professor of Sanscrit and Mahratta in the College of Fort William and was withall ever active and efficient in his missionary labors. He subsequently became known as an oriental scholar of the first eminence, was celebrated as a man of science, established at Calcutta an Agricultural society, of which he was an efficient member, and was either a prime mover, or a zealous promoter, in every undertaking for the benefit of his adopted country. This distinguished man died in June last, full of years, and full of honors. Who is there in this assembly that does not, from the narration of this brief biographical sketch, of a self-taught great man, feel his capacity for usefulness enlarged, and mentally resolve, that the influence of so worthy an example shall not be lost upon him. Cherish the sentiment—it is a commendable one.

*Hawes' Lectures.

CAPACITY OF THE STOMACHS OF SERPENTS.—No fact is more satisfactorily established in natural history, than that of serpents, of all the known species, gorge masses of food immensely greater in diameter than any part of their own bodies. But that which we are about to relate, though familiar to people of some of the Southern States, does not appear to have been mentioned generally in the books. Serpents prey upon each other; and one of a highly venomous character swallows another equally so, though of a different variety, and yet suffers nothing from the effects of the poison thus taken into the stomach, which would have been fatal had the smallest portion of it been inserted in the wounded skin. A rattle snake will seize the moccasin snake—and has been repeatedly seen to do it—and entirely swallow it; and yet the latter is dreadfully poisonous. But the strangest part of the whole is this:—The moccasin snake is nearly two feet the longest, and maintains that proportion from the time they leave the egg till they are perfectly grown, so that a rattle snake of four and a half feet takes a moccasin snake not far from six feet long completely into its dilatable stomach.—*Scientific Tracts.*

Why is a dog biting his tail, like a good economist? Because he makes both ends meet.